

**PART A – COVER PAGE**

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
SFY 2002 Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000  
CALFED Watershed Program

Application No. 307

**PROJECT**

TITLE: Lower Clear Creek Spawning Gravel Injections

Project Region Central Valley Indicate RWQCB #: 5  
Multi-regional Project \_\_\_\_\_ Indicate RWQCB #s: \_\_\_\_\_  
Statewide Project \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT DIRECTOR (Ms., Mr., Dr.): Ms. Mary Schroeder June 3, 2002  
(one name only) PRINT DATE

LEAD APPLICANT OR ORGANIZATION: (one name only)  
Western Shasta Resource Conservation District

**TYPE OF AGENCY:**

Municipality \_\_\_\_\_ Local Agency \_\_\_\_\_ \*Nonprofit (non-landowner) \_\_\_\_\_

Nonprofit (landowner) \_\_\_\_\_ Local Public Agency X

STREET ADDRESS: 3294 Bechelli Lane

CITY: Redding Zip Code: 96002

P.O. BOX: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Shasta  
STATE: California

PHONE NO.: (530) 224-3250 FAX NO.: (530) 224-3253

APPLICATION FORM  
WESTERN SHASTA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

APPLICATION # 307

E-MAIL ADDRESS: mary@westernshastard.org FEDERAL TAX ID. NO.: 680285373

PROJECT TYPE: R5-14 Project which improves the natural functioning condition of stream channels

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION  
Senate District 4 Assembly District 2  
United States Congressional District 2

CALFED, RWQCB, or SWRCB STAFF CONTACTED REGARDING THIS PROPOSAL:

Contact:	<u>Dennis Heiman</u>	Contact:	<u>Dennis Heiman</u>
Phone No.:	<u>(530) 224-4851</u>	Phone No.:	<u>(530) 224-4851</u>
Dates contacted:	<u>January 9, 2002, May 29, 2002, June 4, 2002</u>	Dates contacted:	<u>January 9, 2002, May 29, 2002, June 4, 2002</u>

PRIMARY COOPERATING ENTITIES:

Entity Name:	<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>	
Role/Contribution to Project:	<u>Technical Expertise-Fisheries</u>	
Contact Person:	<u>Jim DeStaso</u>	Phone No.: <u>(530) 275-1554</u>
E-mail address:	<u>jdestaso@mp.usbr.gov</u>	
Entity Name:	<u>U. S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service</u>	
Role/Contribution to Project:	<u>Technical Expertise-Fisheries</u>	
Contact Person:	<u>Matt Brown</u>	Phone No.: <u>(530) 527-3043 ext.238</u>
E-mail address:	<u>matt_brown@fws.gov</u>	

WATERBODY/WATERSHED (Include Catalog Number in Section 18 of the ARD): Lower Clear Creek, 18020101 Sacramento-Lower Cow-Lower Clear

GPS COORDINATES FOR PROJECT LOCATION, IF AVAILABLE: Site 1: N40.493333, W122.469444  
Site 2: N40.522222, W122.511111

FISCAL SUMMARY:

<b>Proposition 13 Funds Requested</b>	<u>\$ 335,489</u>
Other Project Funds	<u>\$ 300,000</u>
Total Project Budget	<u>\$ 635,489</u>

**CERTIFICATION**

Please read before signing.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information I have entered on this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and that I am entitled to submit the application on behalf of the applicant (if the applicant is an entity/organization). I further understand that any false, incomplete, or incorrect statements may result in the disqualification of this application. By signing this application, I waive any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant, to the extent provided in this RFP.

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Applicant Signature

Date

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Stuart Gray, President, Board of Directors

Printed Name of Applicant

**PART B – PROJECT NARRATIVE (not to exceed 10 pages)**

The lower Clear Creek Spawning Gravel Injection Project will augment gravel resources in the Clear Creek stream channel in order to restore anadromous salmonid spawning and rearing habitat. The project will use an injection method that involves stockpiling clean, appropriately sized gravel on the streambank such that high winter flows will mobilize it into the channel. This method has proven to be very cost-effective and has been used on Clear Creek and the Sacramento River for over a decade. The method is consistent with those outlined in the California Department of Fish & Game Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, Part VII. The benefits of the method include low cost because minimal equipment is needed and minimal environmental disturbance because it is not necessary to operate heavy equipment in the wetted channel. An additional benefit is that fish are not attracted to spawn on potentially unstable gravel bars because natural stream flows deposit the injected gravel as relatively stable features.

A total of six injections will occur at two sites (see Part E-Project Map) over a three-year period. Each injection will involve the placement of 2,500 tons of gravel for a project total of 15,000 tons. Site 1 is located at River Mile (RM) 6 just downstream of the former location of Saeltzer Dam (Figure 1). The site is owned by the City of Redding. The City is a willing cooperator and regularly issues an encroachment permit to the Western Shasta Resource Conservation District (WSRCD) to conduct gravel augmentation work. Site 2 is located at RM 10 just below the Placer Road Bridge (Figure 2). This site is owned by a private landowner. The landowner is also a willing cooperator and has entered into a 10-year easement with WSRCD to allow the placement of spawning gravel on his property.



**Figure 1. Site 1 Showing Past Injection Stockpile Before and After Flows Mobilized Gravel**



**Figure 2. Site 2 Showing Past Injection Stockpile Before and After Flows Mobilized Gravel**

The two sites have been used for several years to feed gravel into reaches of the creek that are devoid or are experiencing a deficit of gravel due to Whiskeytown Reservoir, which traps all gravel from the upper watershed. Several environmental permits have already been obtained to inject gravel at these two sites on an annual basis. Other permits are renewed annually and can easily be obtained by simply modifying past permits that have expired. Designs have been completed for past projects and can be quickly and easily updated for the proposed project.

The gravel will be purchased from local aggregate producers that are mining areas that do not negatively impact fisheries habitat. The gravel must meet the following specifications:

*Generally accepted gravel sources include deposits outside active stream channels, in high terraces and from the alluvial fan of tributary streams in the upper reaches of the Central Valley Project Reservoirs. Gravel sources shall be limited to the locations specified for the following types of streams.*

- a. Perennial Steams – all gravel will come from outside the 100-year flood plain.
- b. Non-perennial streams that fall under USCE jurisdiction (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) – all gravel will come from outside of the active stream channel with an excavation depth above the base flow water surface elevation of the stream.
- c. Non-perennial streams not under the USCE jurisdiction – gravel may come from any portion of the channel except the flowing stream.
- d. CVP reservoir tributary stream deltas – gravel may come from any portion of the channel within the zone of the reservoir influence.

*Spawning gravel specifications will include uncrushed “natural river rock” with 98-100 percent passing a 4 inch sieve, 60-80 percent passing a 2 inch sieve and 0-5 percent passing a ½ inch sieve. The gravel must be washed at least once and have a cleanliness value of 85 or higher*

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*(Caltrans Test No.227). The Contractor may stockpile material at their site or an approved site. Mixing of existing earth material with stockpiled or delivered gravel will not be allowed.*

Site access will utilize existing roads that have been used for prior injection projects. During construction, Best Management Practices such as preservation of existing vegetation, dust control, silt fencing, and temporary straw bale dikes will be used to minimize environmental affects and meet regulatory permit conditions. Upon completion of the gravel injections, all access roads and disturbed areas will be stabilized using Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment control including permanent seeding and mulching, water bars and stabilized outlets. These practices have proven effective at controlling erosion and sedimentation during past projects. The implementation of Best Management Practices that do not require heavy equipment will be performed by California Conservation Corps (CCC) crews under an existing umbrella agreement between the WSRCD and the Shasta Cascade Operation District of the CCC.

Monitoring for this project will include photo monitoring and radio telemetry. Photo monitoring will include ground photos to document the mobilization of gravel into the channel and the distance that the gravel travels downstream under varying flow events. This technique is used under low to normal flow regimes. Radio telemetry is used to document gravel movement under higher then normal flow events, which make visual observations difficult or impossible. Radio transmitters are placed inside holes drilled into varying sizes of spawning gravel rocks. This technique has been used for several years for other augmentation projects in Clear Creek and has provided good data on gravel movement rates. Six transmitters will be installed for each injection and will be monitored throughout the useful life of the transmitters. This is typically two to three years. Flow data is available from the USGS streamflow station (#11372000) located just upstream of the Placer Road Bridge.

The project is being carried out by the WSRCD in cooperation with the Clear Creek Restoration Team and the lower Clear Creek Coordinated Resource Management & Planning (CRMP) group. The Clear Creek Restoration Team is composed of representatives from federal, state and local resource agencies and stakeholders who meet on a monthly basis. Participants include representatives from:

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- California Department of Fish & Game
- California Department of Water Resources
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Western Shasta Resource Conservation District
- California State University, Chico
- Point Reyes Bird Observatory
- Hydropower industry
- Agricultural water-users

The lower Clear Creek CRMP group includes private landowners, stakeholders, concerned citizens and agency representatives who meet on a quarterly basis and conduct annual field tours of restoration activities. Representatives from the local Redding Rancheria tribal organization, located on Clear Creek, have attended CRMP meetings and support the restoration of salmon and steelhead in the watershed.

The restoration of anadromous salmonid populations will benefit the local rural communities by creating recreation and tourism industry opportunities for fishing guides, restaurants, gas stations and motels. A recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicates that approximately \$1,000 in local revenues is generated for each salmon caught on the Sacramento River. No negative effects of this project are anticipated for minority or disadvantaged people in urban or rural areas.

Lower Clear Creek has been identified by numerous federal, state and local resource plans and studies as an important anadromous fish stream in the Sacramento Valley. As a result of those planning processes, the Shasta Tehama Bioregional Council (STBC) identified Clear Creek as a model watershed to begin implementing adaptive management-based restoration work in the northern Sacramento Valley. The STBC selected Clear Creek because it had many attributes that made it favorable as a learning environment where adaptive management could be used to refine restoration implementation strategies that could later be used in other local watersheds. The attributes that made this watershed appealing to the STBC included a mix of private and public ownership, the presence of threatened and endangered salmonids, a variety of resource issues and a high probability of success.

This project is part of a larger comprehensive watershed restoration program that has been actively implementing restoration actions in lower Clear Creek since 1995 to address all of the identified limiting factors for anadromous salmonid production. The restoration program is utilizing a five-pronged approach to address the five identified categories of limiting factors. The five categories are:

- In-Stream Flows
- Fish Passage at Saeltzer Dam
- Gravel Supply
- Gravel Mine Reclamation
- Sediment Control (Erosion Control & Fuels Management)

Restoration activities implemented in lower Clear Creek to date include:

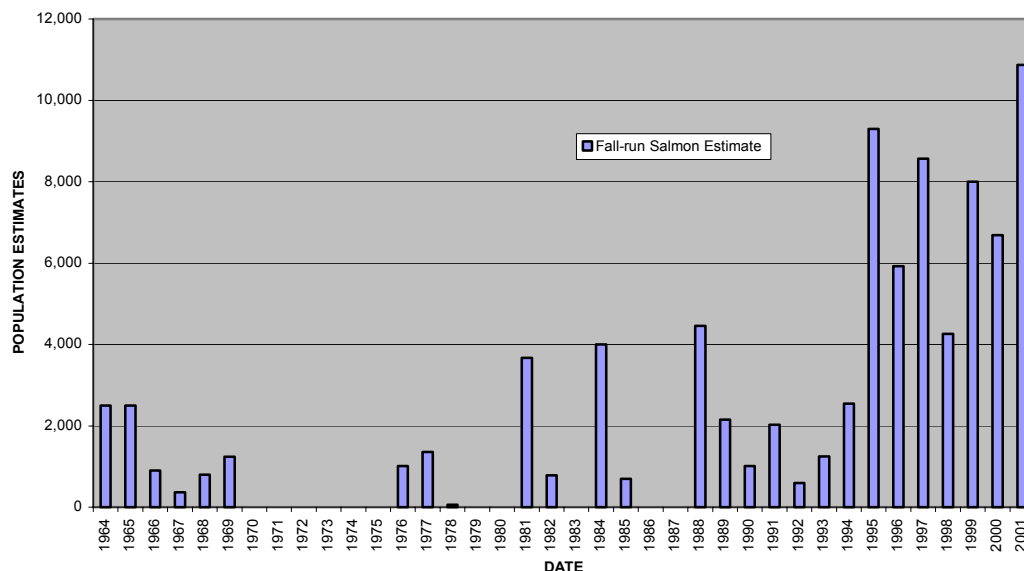
- Increasing in-stream flows from Whiskeytown Dam
- The removal of Saeltzer Dam
- Gravel augmentation projects at three locations
- The completion of Phases 1 and 2 of a 4-Phased gravel mine reclamation project
- A fuel load inventory
- A fuels management plan
- Several fuels reduction projects
- An erosion inventory



- Several erosion control projects

Salmonid monitoring conducted by the USFWS indicates that restoration work since 1995 has resulted in a significant increase in fall-run spawning populations above the base period between the construction of Whiskeytown Dam and the beginning of the restoration program (Figure 3). However, DFG and USFWS fisheries biologists feel that Clear Creek has not yet reached its full potential due to the fact that a significant portion of the stream channel has little to no gravel substrate. A significant portion of the Clear Creek channel is in substantial sediment deficit due to 40 years of scouring flows without an upstream sediment supply. Studies by DFG in 1971 (Coots) indicated that a 91% reduction in usable spawning habitat had occurred as compared to a joint USFWS/DFG survey conducted in 1956. This indicates that Whiskeytown Dam, constructed in 1963, has had a significant detrimental affect on anadromous salmonid habitat.

FIGURE 3. CLEAR CREEK FALL-RUN CHINOOK ESTIMATES  
(USFWS/DFG)





The following documents have also identified the deficit of spawning gravel as a limiting factor in lower Clear Creek:

- Clear Creek Fishery Study, DWR, 1986
- Central Valley Fish and Wildlife Management Study, BOR, 1986
- Upper Sacramento Fisheries and Riparian Habitat Restoration Plan, Senate Bill 1086 Task Force, 1989
- Restoring Central Valley Streams: A Plan for Action, DFG, 1993
- Working Paper on Restoration Needs, USFWS, 1995
- Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California, DFG, 1996
- Lower Clear Creek Watershed Analysis, WSRCD/BLM, 1996

However, recent gravel augmentation projects on Clear Creek have made significant progress toward reversing habitat degradation due to the gravel deficit. USFWS fisheries monitoring indicates that the density of salmon and steelhead redds on several gravel features formed from past injection projects is among the highest in the watershed (Figure 4), (Figure 5-Part H).



**Figure 4. Fall-run Chinook spawning on injected gravel below Site 1.**

The current conceptual model that is being used in Clear Creek was developed by McBain and Trush as part of the Geomorphic Evaluation of Lower Clear Creek Downstream of Whiskeytown Dam, California. The document was completed in 2001. The conceptual model involves recharging the system with large volumes of gravel at multiple locations until sediment storage is reestablished and sediment can be routed from Whiskeytown Dam to the Sacramento River (Figure 6-Part H). It will likely take a decade or decades to completely recharge the system. Once the system is recharged, a smaller volume, long-term augmentation maintenance program will be needed at a smaller number of sites. Restoring course sediment routing will not only benefit fish habitat in Clear Creek but will also contribute spawning gravel downstream to the Sacramento River.

Calfed Program Objectives – This project addresses Ecosystem Quality, which is one of the four primary objectives of the overall CALFED program. The project is consistent with CALFED's desire to take actions to begin recovery of ecosystem health. The project will reduce the gravel deficit factor that is degrading in-stream habitat, impairing channel and floodplain ecological functions, and has reduced populations of listed (spring-run chinook and steelhead) and economically important (fall-run and late fall-run chinook) anadromous salmonid species.

This project also addresses the CALFED Watershed Program initial implementation priorities. The project will continue to build local capacity to restore and manage the Clear Creek watershed in a way that will contribute toward the overall health of the Bay-Delta system by restoring anadromous fish populations. A significant commitment from the local community has already resulted in the formation of an extremely cooperative and active watershed restoration program that has completed a Watershed Analysis (Figure 7-Part H) and a Watershed Management Plan (Figure 8-Part H) and made significant progress implementing on-the-ground projects. This project will continue that momentum by continuing to implement watershed restoration actions that were identified in these two locally-led planning documents.

Community Involvement – Gravel augmentation has been strongly supported by all members of the Clear Creek Restoration Team which meets monthly to coordinate and plan restoration work. Gravel augmentation was listed as an action item in the Watershed Management Plan by the local CRMP group ("Continue to introduce spawning gravel on a permanent basis at a number of sites above and below Saeltzer Dam"). Past gravel augmentation projects have been viewed by the CRMP group during annual field tours and presentations at quarterly CRMP meetings and the group continues to support the work.

Watershed Context – This project is a critical component of the overall restoration program in Clear Creek. The recent removal of Saeltzer Dam has made an additional 11 miles of upstream habitat available to spring-run salmon and steelhead. This reach is critically low in gravel reserves and must now be restored in order to ensure successful spawning and rearing of these listed runs of fish. The gravel mine reclamation project located at RM 3 that has been funded by BLM, CVPIA and the CALFED ERP will require a steady supply of gravel from upstream sources in order to continue functioning as designed. Both of the proposed injection sites are located upstream of the gravel mine reclamation project. Other projects in the watershed designed to increase flows and control sediment complement this project. BLM's purchase of the lower 5 miles of the Clear Creek stream corridor ensures that no gravel mining will take place in the stream channel or floodplain in the future.

Support for Local Decision Makers – Monitoring from past gravel augmentation projects is currently providing information through adaptive management about gravel movement rates through the Clear Creek system under differing flow events. This information is being fed back into the decision making process by the Clear Creek Restoration Team to plan future augmentation projects. The monitoring data collected as part of this project will contribute to that body of knowledge so that the Restoration Team can make sound decisions regarding future gravel augmentation projects.

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Technology Transfer – The Clear Creek Watershed Restoration Program was selected by CALFED and the Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (AFRP) as one of three restoration programs in California to host Adaptive Management Forum Workshops. The Clear Creek forum was recently held in Redding to present information about the Clear Creek Program to the CALFED Adaptive Management Forum Panel, AFRP staff and representatives from other large restoration programs in California. Information about the gravel augmentation program was one of the major presentations at the forum. The Clear Creek gravel augmentation program has received additional interest recently from other watershed programs due to the fact that it is one of only a few programs of its kind in the state and because the Restoration Team is using a unique monitoring technique that has not been used elsewhere. Other presentations about the Clear Creek Program including the gravel augmentation program have been made at over a dozen different workshops and conferences throughout the state as far south as Los Angeles. Additional opportunities to share information about the restoration methods, monitoring methods and results will undoubtedly occur through CALFED and other workshops, conferences and published papers in the future.

**PART C – PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK (Part C not to exceed 5 pages)**

**1. BACKGROUND AND GOALS**

This project is part of a larger comprehensive watershed restoration program that has been actively implementing restoration actions in lower Clear Creek since 1996 to address all of the identified limiting factors for anadromous salmonid production. Lower Clear Creek has been identified by numerous federal, state and local resource plans and studies as an important anadromous fish stream in the Sacramento Valley. A significant portion of the Clear Creek channel is in substantial sediment deficit due to 40 years of scouring flows without an upstream sediment supply. DFG and USFWS studies indicate that a 91% reduction in usable anadromous spawning habitat had occurred due to the blockage of upstream gravel sources by Whiskeytown Reservoir.

Recent gravel augmentation projects on Clear Creek have made significant progress toward reversing habitat degradation due to the gravel deficit. USFWS fisheries monitoring indicates that the density of salmon and steelhead redds on several gravel features formed from past injection projects is among the highest in the watershed.

The goal of this project is to continue to restore a gravel channel substrate in lower Clear Creek to increase the amount and quality of spawning and rearing habitat for listed (spring-run chinook and steelhead) and economically important (fall-run and late fall-run chinook) anadromous salmonids. The long-term anticipated outcome of the gravel augmentation program is a recharged sediment balance and full sediment routing from Whiskeytown Dam to the Sacramento River. The proposed project will add 15,000 tons of clean gravel to increase spawning and rearing habitat in stream reaches that are in critical need of gravel.

This project addresses Ecosystem Quality, which is one of the four primary objectives of the overall CALFED program. The project is consistent with CALFED's desire to take actions to begin recovery of ecosystem health. This project also addresses the CALFED Watershed Program initial implementation priorities. The project will continue to build local capacity to restore and manage the Clear Creek watershed in a way that will contribute toward the overall health of the Bay-Delta system by restoring anadromous fish populations.

The project has strong local stakeholder support and has been identified in many federal, state and local planning documents as a priority action necessary to restore anadromous fish populations and ecological processes in the Clear Creek watershed.

2. PROPOSED WORK TO BE PERFORMED (Start with Task 4.)

Task 4. Design & Bid Document Preparation

Designs and bid documents including plans, specifications and engineer's estimate will be prepared to be used for the public works contracting process. The bid documents will comply with state contracting laws and WSRCD contracting procedures.

- 4.1 Designs and Bid Documents (Year 1)
- 4.2 Designs and Bid Documents (Year 2)
- 4.3 Designs and Bid Documents (Year 3)

Task Deliverables: 4.1 Design and Bid Documents; 4.2 Design and Bid Documents; 4.3 Design and Bid Documents

Success Criteria: The completion of design and bid documents on time and within budget

Success Measurement: Compare completion dates and cost of designs and bid documents against proposed timeline and budget

Task 5. Construction

The gravel injection projects will be competitively bid through legal public works contracting procedures including the advertisement of the job, the acceptance of sealed bids, the selection of the contractor and award of contract. The construction will be completed by the licensed subcontractor. Contract supervision and inspection will occur throughout the contract to ensure that the work is completed in accordance with the project designs and that all environmental permit conditions are complied with. Ground photos and weight tickets will serve as "as-built" drawings.

- 5.1 Advertise, bid, select contractor and award contract for Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 1)
- 5.2 Construct gravel augmentation including gravel purchase, hauling, placement and access site improvement Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 1)
- 5.3 Contract with CCC to install Best Management Practices on disturbed areas Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 1)
- 5.4 Take ground photos of completed project to serve as "as-builts" Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 1)
- 5.5 Advertise, bid, select contractor and award contract for Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 2)
- 5.6 Construct gravel augmentation including gravel purchase, hauling, placement and access site improvement Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 2)
- 5.7 Contract with CCC to install Best Management Practices on disturbed areas Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 2)
- 5.8 Take ground photos of completed project to serve as "as-builts" Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 2)
- 5.9 Advertise, bid, select contractor and award contract for Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 3)
- 5.10 Construct gravel augmentation including gravel purchase, hauling, placement and access site improvement Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 3)
- 5.11 Contract with CCC to install Best Management Practices on disturbed areas Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 3)
- 5.12 Take ground photos of completed project to serve as "as-builts" Site 1 & Site 2 (Year 3)

Task Deliverables: 5.1-5.5-5.9 Notice to Contractors; bid results; notice of award; contract; 5.2-5.6-5.10 weight tickets; 5.3-5.7-5.11-5.12 “as-built” ground photos; 5.4-5.8-5.12 CCC Work Order;

Success Criteria: Project completed within permitted timeframes and within budget.

Success Measurement: Compare project completion dates and final cost against permit conditions and proposed budget.

Task 6. Project Monitoring

The projects will be monitored using radio telemetry to determine the rate of movement of the gravel. Radio transmitters will be purchased and installed into drilled rocks and placed on the gravel stockpiles. Data will be collected using WSRCD-owned receiver equipment after significant high flow events and recorded on existing aerial photo base maps of the project site. Aerial photos will be flown annually to further document the downstream movement of spawning gravel.

- 6.1 Purchase 36 radio transmitters and install in rocks
- 6.2 Place installed transmitters in stockpile Site 1 and Site 2 (Year 1)
- 6.3 Conduct annual monitoring of Year 1 project
- 6.4 Place installed transmitters in stockpile Site 1 and Site 2 (Year 2)
- 6.5 Conduct annual monitoring of Year 1 and Year 2 projects
- 6.6 Place installed transmitters in stockpile Site 1 and Site 2 (Year 3)
- 6.7 Conduct annual monitoring of Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3 projects

Task Deliverables: 6.1 Transmitter and rock drilling receipts, 6.2-6.4-6.6 baseline map of transmitter placement sites; 6.3-6.5-6.7 monitoring results data sheets; aerial photos

Success Criteria: Gravel is mobilized off the stockpile into the channel during winter flows; gravel forms new spawning habitat; new spawning habitat is used by spawning adult salmonids

Success Measurement: Compare ground photos before and after winter flows to determine if gravel has been mobilized; compare annual aerial photos and telemetry data to determine if gravel is forming new habitat; compare USFWS salmonid redd mapping against gravel monitoring data to determine if new habitat is being utilized for spawning.

TARGET COMPLETION DATES

Task No. Deliverables	Target Completion Dates
<b>Task 1: Project Administration</b>	
1.2 Quarterly/Monthly Progress Reports	10 <sup>th</sup> of every March, June, September and December
1.5 Contract Summary Form	11-30-03
1.6 List of subcontracted tasks, Good Faith Effort documents, quarterly/monthly Utilization Reports	12-30-03
1.7 Subcontractor Documentation	12-30-03
1.8 Expenditure/Invoice Projections	Every 6 months
1.9 Project Survey Form	06/30/06
<b>Task 2: CEQA/NEPA Documents and Permits, if applicable</b>	
2.1 CEQA/NEPA Documentation	10/01/03
2.2 Permits	11/01/03
<b>Task 3: Quality Assurance Project Plan, if applicable</b>	Not applicable
<b>Task 4: Design and Bid Documents</b>	
4.1 Designs, bid documents Year 1	10/01/03
4.2 Designs, bid documents Year 2	08/01/04
4.3 Designs, bid documents Year 3	08/01/05
<b>Task 5: Construction</b>	
5.1 Notice to Contractors, Bid results, Notice of award, Contract Year 1	04/30/04
5.2 Weight tickets	04/30/04
5.3 CCC Work Order	04/30/04
5.4 Ground Photos	04/30/04
5.5 Notice to Contractors, Bid results, Notice of award, Contract Year 2	04/30/05
5.6 Weight tickets	04/30/05
5.7 CCC Work Order	04/30/05
5.8 Ground Photos	04/30/05
5.9 Notice to Contractors, Bid results, Notice of award, Contract Year 3	04/30/06
5.10 Weight tickets	04/30/06
5.11 CCC Work Order	04/30/06
5.12 Ground Photos	04/30/06



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<b>Task 6: Project Monitoring</b>	
6.1 Transmitter/drilling receipts	12/01/03
6.2 Baseline transmitter placement map Year 1	04/30/04
6.3 Monitoring data sheets, aerial photo Year 1	05/31/04
6.4 Baseline transmitter placement map Year 2	04/30/05
6.5 Monitoring data sheets, aerial photo Year 2	05/31/05
6.6 Baseline transmitter placement map Year 3	03/31/06
6.7 Monitoring data sheets, aerial photo Year 3	04/30/06
<b>Task 7: Draft and Final Reports</b>	
7.1 Draft Report	04/30/06
7.2 Final Report	05/31/06

**PART D1 - BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET – TASK BUDGET BREAKDOWN (Parts D1 and D2 combined not to exceed 2 pages)**

	Proposition 13 Funds	Other Project Funds	Total Budget
1. Task 1 – Project Administration	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$ 19,000</u>
2. Task 2 – CEQA/NEPA Documents and Permits	<u>14,590</u>	<u>9,350</u>	<u>23,940</u>
3. Task 3 – Quality Assurance Project Plan	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
4. Task 4 – Design/Bid Documents	<u>15,000</u>	<u>9,175</u>	<u>24,175</u>
5. Task 5 – Construction	<u>270,000</u>	<u>247,000</u>	<u>517,000</u>
6. Task 6 – Monitoring	<u>15,899</u>	<u>14,475</u>	<u>30,374</u>
8. Task 7 -- Draft and Final Reports	<u>10,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>
TOTAL BUDGET	<u>335,489</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>635,489</u>

**PART D2 - BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET – LINE ITEM Budget (Parts D1 and D2 combined not to exceed 2 pages)**

	Proposition 13 Funds	Other Project Funds	Total Budget
1. Personnel Services	\$	\$	\$
a. Salaries	40,000	36,923	76,923
b. Benefits @ 30%	12,000	11,077	23,077
2. Operating Expenses	5,825	5,350	11,175
3. Property Acquisitions			
a. Equipment	6,000	5,500	11,500
b. Supplies	5,000	4,600	9,600
c. Furniture			
d. Portable assets			
e. Electronic data software/hardware			
f. Processing equipment			
g. Miscellaneous			
4. Professional and Consultant Services	1,500		1,500
5. Contract Laboratory Services			
6. Construction Expenses	221,600	197,420	419,020
7. General Overhead	43,564	39,130	82,694
8. TOTAL BUDGET	335,489	300,000	635,489
9. Match percent = 47%			

10. Describe the source and nature of the matching funds.

Matching funds represent a tentative commitment from the Bureau of Reclamation for CVPIA funds to implement additional gravel augmentation work at other sites in the watershed.

**PART E – PROJECT MAP (single 2- sided 8” x 11’, or single 1-sided 11” x 17” page maximum)**

**PART F – ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FORM (3 pages maximum)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FORM**

NEPA/CEQA

1. Will this project require compliance with CEQA, NEPA, or both? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_
2. If you checked “no” to question 1, please explain why compliance is not required for the actions in this proposal.
3. If the project will require CEQA and/or NEPA compliance, identify the lead agency(ies).

CEQA Lead

Agency

Western Shasta Resource Conservation District

NEPA Lead

Agency

Bureau of Reclamation

4. Please check which type of document will be prepared.

**CEQA**

Categorical Exemption

Initial Study

Environmental Impact

Report

X

**NEPA**

Categorical Exclusion

Environmental Assessment/FONSI

Environment Impact Statement

X

If you anticipate relying on either or both the Categorical Exemption or Categorical Exclusion for this project, please specifically identify the exemption and/or exclusion that covers this project. (Example: Fish and Wildlife Service Manual at 516 DM 6 Appendix 1.4 Categorical Exclusions Section B Resources Management: (1) Research, inventory, and information collection activities directly related to the conservation of fish and wildlife resources.)

NEPA: Bureau of Reclamation, 9.C.3 – Minor construction activities associated with authorized projects which correct unsatisfactory environmental conditions or which merely augment ore supplement, or are enclosed within existing facilities.

5. If the CEQA/NEPA process is not complete, please describe the estimated timelines and cost for the process and the expected date of completion.

Based on past projects we estimate it will take approximately 30 days and \$2,500 to complete NEPA. CEQA is complete.

6. If the CEQA/NEPA document has been completed:

What is the name of the document? Initial Study – Clear Creek Spawning Gravel Restoration Program.

Please attach a copy of the CEQA/NEPA document cover page to the application.

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Please indicate what permits or other approvals may be required for the activities contained in your proposal and which have already been obtained. Please check all that apply.

<b>LOCAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS</b>	Needed?	Obtained?
Conditional use permit	No	
Variance	No	
Subdivision Map Act	No	
Grading permit	No	
General plan or Local Coastal Program amendment	No	
Specific plan approval	No	
Rezone	No	
Williamson Act Contract cancellation	No	
Local Coastal Development Permit	No	
Other	None	
<b>STATE PERMITS AND APPROVALS</b>	Needed?	Obtained?
Scientific collecting permit	No	
CESA compliance: 2081	X	No
CESA compliance: NCCP	No	
1601/03	X	No
CWA 401 certification	X	Yes
Coastal development permit	No	
Reclamation Board approval	X	Yes
Notification of DPC or BCDC	No	
Other	None	
<b>FEDERAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS</b>	Needed?	Obtained?
ESA compliance Section 7 consultation	X	No
ESA compliance Section 10 permit	No	
Rivers and Harbors Act	No	



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CWA 404	X	Yes
Other	None	
<b>PERMISSION TO ACCESS PROPERTY</b>		
Permission to access city, county or other local agency land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: <u>City of Redding</u>	X	No
Permission to access State land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: _____	No	
Permission to access federal land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: _____	NO	
Permission to access private land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the landowner (if multiple landowners, indicate how many individuals will be involved and what percentage have already granted permission: <u>Bruce &amp; Jeneva Roberts</u>	X	Yes

PART G – LAND USE QUESTIONNAIRE (2 pages maximum)

PART - LAND USE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do the actions in the proposal involve construction or physical changes in the land use?  
Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_

If you answered “yes” to # 1, describe what actions will occur on the land involved in the proposal.

Placement of spawning gravel on the stream bank

If you answered “no” to # 1, explain what type of actions are involved in the proposal (i.e., research only, planning only).

2. How many acres of land will be subject to a land use change under the proposal? none\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the current land use of the area subject to a land use change under the proposal? What is the current zoning and general plan designation(s) for the property? Does the current land use involve agricultural production?

- a) Current land use no land use change proposed
- b) Current zoning Site 1 - General Industrial/Design Review/Restrictive Flood  
Site 2 - Unclassified/Restrictive Flood
- c) Current general plan designation Site 1 & 2 – Rural Residential
- d) Does current use involve agricultural production? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

4. Is the land subject to a land use change in the proposal currently under a Williamson Act contract?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X No land use change proposed.

5. What is the proposed land use of the area subject to a land use change under the proposal?  
No land use change proposed

6. Will the applicant acquire any land under the proposal, either in fee (purchase) or through a conservation easement? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

- a) If you answered “yes” to 6, describe the number of acres that will be acquired and whether the acquisition will be of fee title or a conservation easement:
- b) Total number of acres to be acquired under proposal \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Number of acres to be acquired in fee \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Number of acres to be subject to conservation easement \_\_\_\_\_

7. For all lands subject to a land use change under the proposal, describe what entity or organization will manage the property and provide operations and maintenance services.  
No land use change proposed

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8. Will the applicant require access across public or private property that the applicant does not own to accomplish the activities in the proposal? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_
9. For land acquisitions (fee title or easements), will existing water rights be acquired? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No X No land acquisition proposed
10. Does the applicant propose any modifications to the water right or change in the delivery of the water?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

If “yes” to 10, please describe the modifications or changes.

**PART H – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (10 pages maximum)**

LANDOWNER NOTIFICATION

Adjacent landowners have been identified and a letter prepared for notification (Attachment #1).

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

Letters of Support have been received from the following:

Lower Clear Creek CRMP Group

Letters of Support have been requested from the following (sample letter is Attachment #2):

Redding Rancheria

Shasta County Board of Supervisors

Shasta Tehama Bioregional Council

California Department of Fish & Game

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Figure 5: Map of high density spawning areas

Figure 6: *Clear Creek Gravel Conceptual Plan*, Decemberr 2001

Figure 7: Cover from *Lower Clear Creek Watershed Analysis*, January 1996

Figure 8: Cover from *Lower Clear Creek Watershed Management Plan*, September 1998

Figure 9: Cover of *Initial Study for Clear Creek Spawning Gravel Restoration Program*, March 2001

Figure 10: Qualifications